



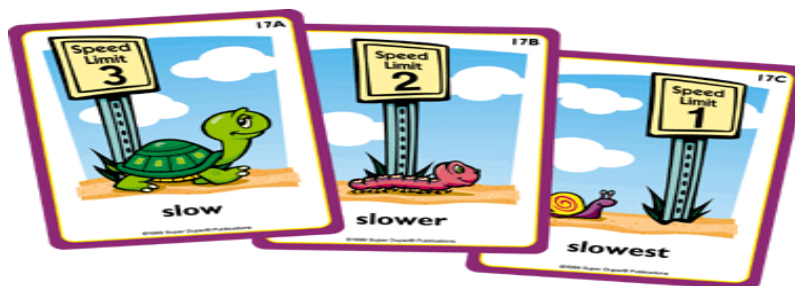
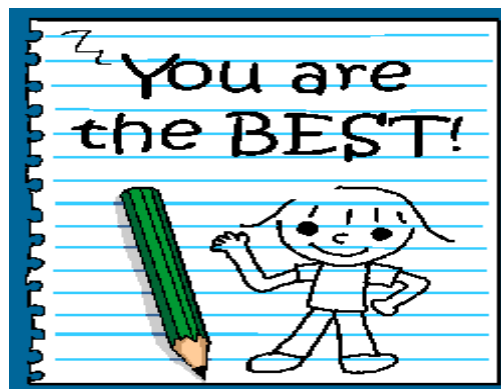
HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!!

**COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES
PLUS VOCABULARY REVIEW**

INTERMEDIATE /ADVANCED COLLEGE LEVEL ESL

THE ESL EXCELLENCE INSTITUTE

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CHAPTER 9

Comparisons

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EXERCISE 1. Preview of comparisons. (Chapter 9)

Directions: Use the given words to make comparisons.

1. short/long lines (Compare the lengths of the lines.)

line A _____
 line B _____
 line C _____
 line D _____
 line E _____

- Line C is shorter than lines A and B.
- B is the longest line of all.
- C isn't as long as A.
- (continue to make comparisons)

2. happy/sad look on his face



DAVID



MIKE



RICK



JIM

3. large/small country (in total land area)

Brazil: 3,286,488 sq. mi. (8,511,965 sq-km)
 Egypt: 385,229 sq. mi. (997,739 sq km)
 Spain: 194,897 sq. mi. (504,782 sq km)
 Canada: 3,553,303 sq. mi. (9,203,054 sq km)

4. easy/difficult questions

FIRST QUESTION: What's 2 plus 2?
 SECOND QUESTION: What's the square root of 937 divided by 16?
 THIRD QUESTION: What's 3 times 127?
 FOURTH QUESTION: What's 2 plus 3?

5. good/bad handwriting

EXAMPLE A: *The meeting starts at eight!*
 EXAMPLE B: *The meeting starts at eight!*
 EXAMPLE C: *The meeting starts at eight!*

9-1 MAKING COMPARISONS WITH AS ... AS

(a) Tina is 21 years old. Sam is also 21. Tina is <i>as old as</i> Sam (is).	<i>As ... as</i> is used to say that the two parts of a comparison are equal or the same in some way. In (a): <i>as</i> + adjective + <i>as</i> In (b): <i>as</i> + adverb + <i>as</i>
(b) Mike came <i>as quickly as</i> he could.	
(c) Ted is 20. Tina is 21. Ted is <i>not as old as</i> Tina.	Negative form: <i>not as ... as</i> . * <i>Quite</i> and <i>nearly</i> are often used with the negative.
(d) Ted isn't <i>quite as old as</i> Tina.	In (d): <i>not quite as ... as</i> = a small difference.
(e) Amy is 5. She isn't <i>nearly as old as</i> Tina.	In (e): <i>not nearly as ... as</i> = a big difference.
(f) Sam is <i>just as old as</i> Tina.	Common modifiers of <i>as ... as</i> are <i>just</i> (meaning "exactly") and <i>nearly/almost</i> .
(g) Ted is <i>nearly/almost as old as</i> Tina.	

*Also possible: *not so ... as*: Ted is *not so old as* Tina.



TINA
age 21



SAM
age 21



TED
age 20



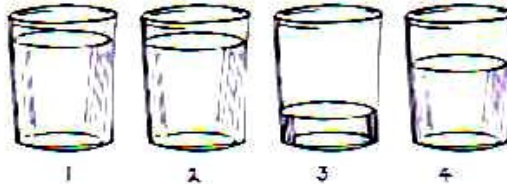
AMY
age 5

EXERCISE 2. Comparisons with AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Complete the sentences with one of the following:

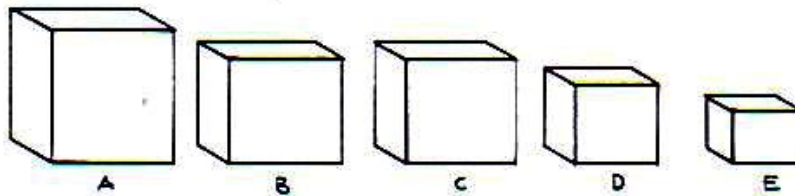
- just as
- almost as/not quite as
- not nearly as

PART I. Compare the fullness of the glasses.



1. Glass 4 is almost as/not quite as full as glass 2.
2. Glass 3 is _____ full as glass 2.
3. Glass 1 is _____ full as glass 2.

PART II. Compare the boxes.



4. Box B is _____ big as Box A.
5. Box E is _____ big as Box A.
6. Box C is _____ big as Box B.
7. Box E is _____ big as Box D.

EXERCISE 3. Comparisons with AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Using the given words, complete the sentences with **as ... as**. Use a negative verb if appropriate.

1. a housefly and an ant

An ant isn't (quite) as big as a housefly.

2. a lion and a tiger

A lion is just as dangerous and wild as a tiger.

3. a lake and an ocean

_____ big as _____.

4. honey and sugar

_____ sweet as _____.

5. good health and money

_____ important as _____.

6. adults and children/usually

_____ patient as _____.

7. a galaxy and a solar system

_____ large as _____.

8. monkeys and people

_____ agile in climbing trees as _____.

9. reading a novel and listening to music

In my opinion, _____ relaxing as _____.

□ EXERCISE 4. Comparisons with AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Complete the sentences by using *as ... as* and your own words.

1. I need you right away! Please come

→ Please come as soon as possible.

2. We can't go any farther. This is

→ This is as far as we can go.

3. I can't work any faster. I'm working

4. An orange is sweeter than a lemon. In other words, an orange is not

5. A stream is usually much narrower than a river. In other words, a stream isn't

6. I had expected the test to be difficult, and it was. In other words, the test was just

7. It's important to use your English every day. You should practice speaking English

8. You're only old if you feel old. You are ... young

9. You might think it's easy to do, but it's not quite

10. It takes an hour to drive to the airport. It takes an hour to fly to Chicago. In other words, it takes ...

□ EXERCISE 5. Comparisons with AS . . . AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: As . . . as is used in many traditional phrases. These phrases are generally spoken rather than written. See how many of these phrases you're familiar with by completing the sentences with the given words.

✓ a bear	a feather	a mule
a bird	the hills	a rock
a bull/an ox	a kite	a wet hen
a cat		

1. When will dinner be ready? I'm as hungry as a bear !

2. Did Bill really lift that heavy box all by himself? He must be as strong as _____.



3. It was a lovely summer day. School was out, and there was nothing in particular that I had to do. I felt as free as _____.

4. Marco won't change his mind. He's as stubborn as _____.



5. How can anyone expect me to sleep in this bed? It's as hard as _____.

6. Of course I've heard that joke before! It's as old as _____.

7. Why are you pacing? What's the matter? You're as nervous as _____.

8. Thanks for offering the help, but I can carry the box alone. It looks heavy, but it isn't. It's as light as _____.



9. When Erica received the good news, she felt as high as _____.

10. Was she angry? You'd better believe it!

She was as mad as _____.





CHAPTER 9

Comparisons

◇ PRACTICE 1. AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Make comparisons using *as ... as*.

1. Rita is very busy. Jason is very busy.
→ Rita is (just) as busy as Jason (is).
2. Rita is not very busy at all. Jason is very, very busy.
→ Rita isn't (nearly) as busy as Jason (is).
3. I was tired. Susan was very tired.
→ I was _____.
4. Adam wasn't tired at all. Susan was very tired.
→ Adam wasn't _____.
5. My apartment has two rooms. Po's apartment has two rooms.
→ My apartment is _____.
6. My apartment has two rooms. Anna's apartment has six rooms.
→ My apartment is not _____.

◇ PRACTICE 2. AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Using the given information and the words in parentheses, complete the comparisons using *as ... as*. Use *not* with the verbs as necessary.

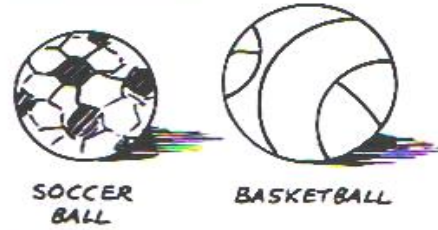
1. Dogs make more noise than cats do. (*be noisy*)
→ Cats aren't as noisy as dogs.
2. Both Anne and her sister Amanda are lazy. (*be lazy*)
→ Anne is as lazy as her sister Amanda.
3. Adults have more strength than children. (*be strong*)
→ Children _____ adults.
4. Tom and Jerry are the same height. (*be tall*)
→ Tom _____ Jerry.

5. It's more comfortable to live at home than in a dormitory. (*be comfortable*)

→ Living in a dormitory _____ living at home.

6. A basketball is bigger than a soccer ball. (*be big*)

→ A soccer ball _____
a basketball.



7. The bride and the groom were equally nervous before the wedding. (*be nervous*)

→ The bride _____ the groom.

8. The air in a big city is more polluted than the air in the countryside. (*be fresh and clean*)

→ The air in a big city _____ the air in the countryside.

9. My sister wants to be a successful businesswoman. I don't have any plans for my future. (*be ambitious*)

→ I _____ my sister.

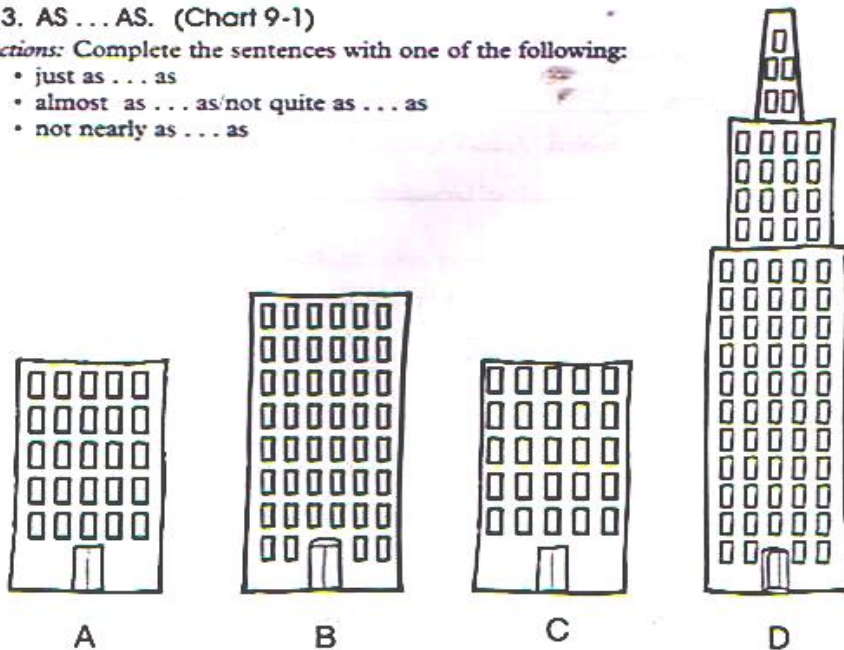
10. Some school subjects interest me, and others don't. (*be interesting*)

→ Some school subjects _____ others.

◇ PRACTICE 3. AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Complete the sentences with one of the following:

- just as ... as
- almost as ... as/not quite as ... as
- not nearly as ... as



PART I.

1. Building B is not nearly as high as Building D.
2. Building A is _____ high as Building B.
3. Building C is _____ high as Building D.
4. Building A is _____ high as Building C.

PART II. Meeting time: 9:00 A.M. Compare the arrival times.

Arrival times:

David	9:01 A.M.
Julia	9:14 A.M.
Laura	9:15 A.M.
Paul	9:15 A.M.
James	9:25 A.M.

5. Paul was just as late as Laura.
6. David was _____ late as James.
7. Julia was _____ late as Laura and Paul.
8. Julia was _____ late as James.

PART III. Compare world temperatures.

Bangkok	92°F / 33°C
Cairo	85°F / 30°C
Madrid	90°F / 32°C
Moscow	68°F / 20°C
Tokyo	85°F / 30°C

9. Tokyo is _____ hot as Cairo.
10. Moscow is _____ hot as Bangkok.
11. Madrid is _____ hot as Bangkok.

PART IV. Compare world temperatures today and yesterday.

	<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>Today</i>
Bangkok	95°F / 35°C	92°F / 33°C
Cairo	95°F / 35°C	85°F / 30°C
Madrid	90°F / 32°C	90°F / 32°C
Moscow	70°F / 21°C	68°F / 20°C
Tokyo	81°F / 27°C	85°F / 30°C

12. Cairo was _____ hot as Bangkok yesterday.
13. It's _____ warm in Moscow today as yesterday.
14. Madrid is _____ hot today as yesterday.
15. It was _____ hot in Tokyo yesterday as in Bangkok.
16. It's _____ hot in Bangkok today as yesterday.

◇ PRACTICE 4. AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Choose the best sentence completion from the list.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. as bad as she said it was | ✓E. as much as possible |
| B. as easy as it looks | F. as often as I can |
| C. as fast as I could | G. as often as I used to |
| D. as good as they looked | H. as soon as possible |

- I have a lot of homework. I will finish E before I go to bed.
- I'm sorry I'm late. I drove _____.
- I saw some chocolates at the candy store. They looked delicious, so I bought some. They tasted just _____.
- When I was in college, I went to at least two movies every week. Now I'm very busy with my job and family, so I don't go to movies _____.
- It took Julie years of lessons to be able to play the piano well. She makes it look easy, but we all know that playing a musical instrument isn't _____.
- I need to finish working on this report, so go ahead and start the meeting without me. I'll be there _____.
- Even though I'm very busy, I'm usually just sitting at my desk all day. I need more exercise, so I try to walk to and from work _____.
- My friend told me the movie was terrible, but I went anyway. My friend was right. The movie was just _____.

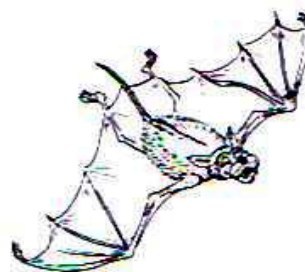
◇ PRACTICE 5. AS ... AS. (Chart 9-1)

Directions: Write your completions in the blanks.

PART 1. Complete each expression with the correct phrase.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| as a bat | as ice | as a pillow |
| as a bird | as a mouse | ✓ as snow |
| as a bone | as a picture | as a wink |
| as pie | | |

- very white: as white as snow.
- very cold: as cold _____.
- very pretty: as pretty _____.
- can't see anything: as blind _____.



bat

5. very dry: as dry _____.
6. very soft: as soft _____.
7. very quick: as quick _____.
8. very quiet: as quiet _____.
9. very free: as free _____.
10. very easy: as easy _____.



pie



wink

PART II. Complete the sentences with the given adjectives and the phrases from Part I.

blind	dry	free	quick	soft
cold	easy	pretty	quiet	white

11. Brrrr! Come inside. Your hands are freezing. They are as cold as ice.
12. I'm just running down to the corner store. I'll be back in a few minutes. I'll be as _____.
13. I can't see anything without my glasses on. I'm as _____.
14. What laundry detergent do you use? Your white shirts were covered with dirt, and now they're so clean and bright. They're as _____.
15. Shhhh! Don't wake up Janet. She's sleeping on the couch. Be as _____.
16. Your little girl looks darling in that pink dress and hat. She looks as _____.
17. Don't worry. You'll pass the swimming test. It's not hard at all. It'll be as _____ for you.
18. Charles looks so relaxed since he quit his job. He has no responsibilities for the next month. He must feel as _____.
19. I have back problems and need to sleep on a bed that has a very firm mattress. My husband can sleep on anything, even something that is as _____.
20. It hasn't rained in weeks. The grass is brown, and the flowers are dead. The ground is as _____.

9-2 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

- (a) "A" is *older than* "B."
 (b) "A" and "B" are *older than* "C" and "D."
 (c) Ed is *more generous than* his brother.

The comparative compares *this* to *that* or *these* to *those*.
 Form: **-er** or **more**. (See Chart 9-3.)
 Notice: A comparative is followed by *than*.

- (d) "A," "B," "C," and "D" are sisters. "A" is *the oldest* of all four sisters.
 (e) A woman in Turkey claims to be *the oldest person in the world*.
 (f) Ed is *the most generous person in his family*.

The superlative compares one part of a whole group to all the rest of the group. Form: **-est** or **most**. (See Chart 9-3 for forms.)
 Notice: A superlative begins with *the*.

EXERCISE 7. Error analysis: comparative and superlative. (Chart 9-2)

Directions: Correct the errors.

- Alaska is large than Texas.
 → *Alaska is larger than Texas.*
- Alaska is largest state in the United States.
- Texas is the larger from France in land area.
- Old shoes are usually more comfortable to new shoes.
- I like Chinese food more better than French food.
- A pillow is more soft from a rock.
- My brother is 22. I am 20. My sister is 18. I am the youngest than my brother. My sister is the younger person in our family.

□ EXERCISE 8. Comparative and superlative. (Chart 9-2)

Directions: Choose five to ten moveable objects (in this room or in the possession of anyone in this room) and put them in a central place. Compare the items using the given words and your own words. Use both the comparative (*-er/more*) and the superlative (*-est/most*).

Example: big/small

SPEAKER A: Omar's pen is bigger than Anya's ring.

SPEAKER B: Sergio's calculator is smaller than Kim's briefcase.

SPEAKER C: The biggest thing on the table is the briefcase.

SPEAKER D: Etc.

1. big/small
2. soft/hard
3. light/heavy
4. cheap/expensive
5. etc.

9-3 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE	
ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES	old wise	older wiser	the oldest the wisest	For most one-syllable adjectives, <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> are added.
TWO-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES	famous pleasant	more famous more pleasant	the most famous the most pleasant	For most two-syllable adjectives, <i>more</i> and <i>most</i> are used.
	busy pretty	busier prettier	the busiest the prettiest	<i>-Er</i> and <i>-est</i> are used with two-syllable adjectives that end in <i>-y</i> . The <i>-y</i> is changed to <i>-i</i> .
	clever gentle friendly	cleverer more clever gentler more gentle friendlier more friendly	the cleverest the most clever the gentlest the most gentle the friendliest the most friendly	Some two-syllable adjectives use either <i>-er/-est</i> or <i>more/most</i> : <i>able, angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple, sour</i> .
ADJECTIVES WITH THREE OR MORE SYLLABLES	important fascinating	more important more fascinating	the most important the most fascinating	<i>More</i> and <i>most</i> are used with long adjectives.
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	good bad	better worse	the best the worst	<i>Good</i> and <i>bad</i> have irregular comparative and superlative forms.
-LY ADVERBS	carefully slowly	more carefully more slowly	the most carefully the most slowly	<i>More</i> and <i>most</i> are used with adverbs that end in <i>-ly</i> .*
ONE-SYLLABLE ADVERBS	fast hard	faster harder	the fastest the hardest	The <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> forms are used with one-syllable adverbs.
IRREGULAR ADVERBS	well badly far	better worse farther/further**	the best the worst the farthest/furthest	

*Exception: *early* is both an adjective and an adverb. Forms: *earlier, earliest*.

**Both *farther* and *further* are used to compare physical distances: *I walked farther/further than my friend did*. *Further* (but not *farther*) can also mean "additional": *I need further information*.

□ **EXERCISE 9. Comparative and superlative forms. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)**

Directions: Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives and adverbs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. high <u>higher, the highest</u> | 8. dangerous _____ |
| 2. good _____ | 9. slowly _____ |
| 3. lazy _____ | 10. common _____ |
| 4. hot* _____ | 11. friendly _____ |
| 5. neat* _____ | 12. careful _____ |
| 6. late* _____ | 13. bad _____ |
| 7. happy _____ | 14. far _____ |

□ **EXERCISE 10. Comparatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form (*more/-er*) of the given adjectives.

clean	dangerous	funny	✓ sweet
confusing	dark	pretty	wet

- Oranges are sweeter than lemons.
- I heard a little polite laughter when I told my jokes, but everyone laughed loudly when Janet told hers. Her jokes are always much _____ than mine.
- Many more people die in car accidents than in plane accidents. Statistics show that driving your own car is _____ than flying in an airplane.
- Professor Sato speaks clearly, but I have trouble understanding Professor Larson's lectures. Her lectures are much _____ than Professor Sato's.
- Bobby! How did you get all covered with mud? Hurry and take a bath. Even the floor is _____ than you are.

*Spelling notes:

- When a one-syllable adjective ends in one vowel + a consonant, double the consonant and add *-er/-est*.
Example: *sad, sadder, saddest*.
- When an adjective ends in two vowels + a consonant, do NOT double the consonant: *cool, cooler, coolest*.
- When an adjective ends in *-e*, do NOT double the consonant: *wide, wider, widest*.

□ EXERCISE 9. Comparative and superlative forms. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives and adverbs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. high <u>higher, the highest</u> | 8. dangerous _____ |
| 2. good _____ | 9. slowly _____ |
| 3. lazy _____ | 10. common _____ |
| 4. hot* _____ | 11. friendly _____ |
| 5. neat* _____ | 12. careful _____ |
| 6. late* _____ | 13. bad _____ |
| 7. happy _____ | 14. far _____ |

□ EXERCISE 10. Comparatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form (*more/-er*) of the given adjectives.

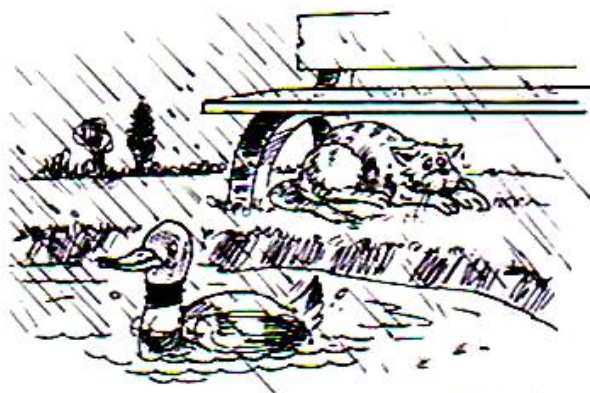
clean	dangerous	funny	✓ sweet
confusing	dark	pretty	wet

- Oranges are sweeter than lemons.
- I heard a little polite laughter when I told my jokes, but everyone laughed loudly when Janet told hers. Her jokes are always much _____ than mine.
- Many more people die in car accidents than in plane accidents. Statistics show that driving your own car is _____ than flying in an airplane.
- Professor Sato speaks clearly, but I have trouble understanding Professor Larson's lectures. Her lectures are much _____ than Professor Sato's.
- Bobby! How did you get all covered with mud? Hurry and take a bath. Even the floor is _____ than you are.

*Spelling notes:

- When a one-syllable adjective ends in one vowel + a consonant, double the consonant and add *-er/-est*.
Example: *sad, sadder, saddest*.
- When an adjective ends in two vowels + a consonant, do NOT double the consonant: *cool, cooler, coolest*.
- When an adjective ends in *-e*, do NOT double the consonant: *wide, wider, widest*.

6. A: Why does wet sand look _____ than dry sand?
B: Because wet sand reflects less light.
7. A: The moon is full tonight. There's not a cloud in the sky. Look at the moonlight on the lake. It makes the water sparkle. Have you ever seen a _____ sight than this?
B: No. It's beautiful.
8. If a cat and a duck are out in the rain, the cat will get much _____ than the duck. The water will simply roll off the duck's feathers but will soak into the cat's hair.



□ EXERCISE 11. FARTHER and FURTHER. (Chart 9-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *farther* and/or *further*. Use both if possible.

- Ron and his friend went jogging. Ron ran two miles, but his friend got tired after one mile. Ron ran farther/further than his friend did.
- If you have any further questions, don't hesitate to ask.
- Paris is _____ north than Tokyo.
- I gave my old computer to my younger sister because I had no _____ use for it.
- I like my new apartment, but it is _____ away from school than my old apartment was.
- Thank you for your help, but I'll be fine now. I don't want to cause you any _____ trouble.

□ EXERCISE 12. Comparatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Choose any appropriate adjective from the list (or any adjective of your own choosing) to make comparisons between the given items. Use the comparative form (*more* + *-er*).

<i>bright</i>	<i>flexible</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>easy</i>	<i>heavy</i>	<i>thick</i>
<i>enjoyable</i>	<i>relaxing</i>	<i>thin</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>shallow</i>	<i>wide and deep</i>

1. traveling by air \ traveling by bus

→ *Traveling by air is faster than traveling by bus.*

Traveling by air is easier than traveling by bus.

Etc.

2. a pool \ a lake

3. an elephant's neck \ a giraffe's neck

4. sunlight \ moonlight

5. iron \ wood

6. walking \ running

7. a river \ a stream

8. rubber \ wood

9. nothing \ sitting in a garden on a quiet summer day

10. a butterfly's wing \ a blade of grass

□ EXERCISE 13. Comparatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Ask the given question. Your book is open.

Speaker B: Answer the question. Begin your response with "Not really, but at least . . ." Your book is closed.

Example:

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Is the mayor of this city famous?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): Not really, but at least he/she is more famous than I am.

Switch roles.

1. Is a mouse big?

2. Is this room large?

3. Is your desk comfortable?

4. Is an elephant intelligent?

5. Was the last exercise easy?

7. Is the floor clean?

8. Is a pen expensive?

9. Is this book heavy?

10. Is blue a bright color?

11. Is (*name of a city*) close to (*name of this city*)?

9-4 COMPLETING A COMPARATIVE

(a) I'm older <i>than my brother</i> (is).	In formal English, a subject pronoun (e.g., <i>he</i>) follows <i>than</i> , as in (b). In everyday, informal spoken English, an object pronoun (e.g., <i>him</i>) often follows <i>than</i> , as in (c).
(b) I'm older <i>than he is</i> .	
(c) I'm older <i>than him</i> . (informal)	
(d) He works harder <i>than I do</i> .	Frequently an auxiliary verb follows the subject after <i>than</i> . In (d): <i>than I do</i> = <i>than I work</i> .
(e) I arrived earlier <i>than they did</i> .	
(f) <i>Ann's</i> hair is longer <i>than Kate's</i> .	A possessive noun (e.g., <i>Kate's</i>) or pronoun (e.g., <i>mine</i>) may follow <i>than</i> .
(g) <i>Jack's</i> apartment is smaller <i>than mine</i> .	

□ EXERCISE 14. Completing a comparative. (Chart 9-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use pronouns in the completions.

- My sister is only six. She's much younger than I am OR (informally) me.
- Peggy is thirteen, and she feels sad. She thinks most of the other girls in school are far more popular than _____.
- The children can't lift that heavy box, but Mr. Ford can. He's stronger than _____.
- Jim isn't a very good speller. I can spell much better than _____.
- I was on time. Jack was late. I got there earlier than _____.
- Ted is out of shape. I can run a lot faster and farther than _____.



- Isabel's classes are difficult, but my classes are easy. Isabel's classes are more difficult than _____. My classes are easier than _____.
- Our neighbor's house is very large. Our house is much smaller than _____. Their house is larger than _____.

◇ PRACTICE 6. Comparative and superlative forms. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Write the comparative and superlative forms of these words.

	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE	
1. strong	<u>stronger</u>	than	<u>the strongest</u>	of all
2. important	<u>more important</u>	than	<u>the most important</u>	of all
3. soft	_____	than	_____	of all
4. lazy	_____	than	_____	of all
5. wonderful	_____	than	_____	of all
6. calm	_____	than	_____	of all
7. tame	_____	than	_____	of all
8. dim	_____	than	_____	of all
9. convenient	_____	than	_____	of all
10. clever	_____	than	_____	of all
11. good	_____	than	_____	of all
12. bad	_____	than	_____	of all
13. far	_____	than	_____	of all
14. slow	_____	than	_____	of all
15. slowly	_____	than	_____	of all

◇ PRACTICE 7. Comparative forms. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

- Siberia is (*cold*) colder than South Africa.
- My mother is a few years (*old*) _____ my father.
- An airplane is (*expensive*) _____ a car.
- Which is (*large*) _____ : Greenland or Iceland?
- Red or cayenne pepper tastes (*hot*) _____ black pepper.
- A typewriter is (*slow*) _____ a computer.
- White chocolate is (*creamy*) _____ dark chocolate because it has more fat.
- Is smoking (*bad*) _____ alcohol for your health?
- A jaguar is (*fast*) _____ a lion.
- Which is (*important*) _____ : happiness or wealth?
- For long-distance trips, flying is (*quick*) _____ driving or taking a train.

12. Which is (*heavy*) _____ : a kilo of wood or a kilo of rocks?*
13. Driving in a car equipped with a seatbelt and an airbag is (*safe*) _____ driving in a car with just a seatbelt.
14. Calculus is (*difficult*) _____ arithmetic.

◇ PRACTICE 8. Comparatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form (*more/-er*) of the given adjectives and adverbs.

<i>careful</i>	✓ <i>generous</i>	<i>soft</i>
✓ <i>cold</i>	<i>lazy</i>	<i>softly</i>
<i>comfortable</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>slowly</i>
<i>friendly</i>		

1. The average temperature in Moscow is colder than the average temperature in Hong Kong.
2. Your father seems to give you plenty of money for living expenses. He is more generous than mine.
3. Children seem to be able to ^{seem} appear out of nowhere. When I'm near a school, I always drive _____ than I have to.
4. In my experience, old shoes are usually a lot _____ than new shoes.
5. People in villages often seem to enjoy talking to strangers. They seem to be _____ than people in large cities.
6. Babies don't like loud noises. Most people speak _____ than usual when they're talking to a baby.
7. I like to sit on pillows. They are a lot _____ than a hardwood seat.
8. Sandy, when you drive to the airport today, you have to be _____ than you were the last time you went. You almost had an accident because you weren't paying attention to your driving.
9. I like to grow flowers in my garden. They're a lot _____ than bushes.
10. I don't like to work hard, but my sister does. I'm a lot _____ than my sister.

*This is a trick question. Answer: They weigh the same.

◇ PRACTICE 9. Comparatives and superlatives. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *better*, *the best*, *worse*, or *the worst*.

1. I just finished a terrible book. It's the worst book I've ever read.
2. The weather was bad yesterday, but it's terrible today. The weather is worse today than it was yesterday.
3. This cake is really good. It's _____ cake I've ever eaten.
4. My grades this term are great. They're much _____ than last term.
5. Being separated from my family in time of war is one of _____ experiences I can imagine.
6. I broke my nose in a football game yesterday. Today it's very painful. For some reason, the pain is _____ today than it was yesterday.
7. The fire spread and burned down an entire city block. It was _____ fire we've ever had in our town.
8. I think my cold is almost over. I feel a lot _____ than I did yesterday. I can finally breathe again.

◇ PRACTICE 10. FARTHER and FURTHER. (Chart 9-3)

Directions: Choose the correct answer(s). Both answers may be correct.

1. The planet Earth is _____ from the sun than the planet Mercury is.
☒ (A) farther ☒ (B) further
2. I have no _____ need of this equipment. I'm going to sell it.
A. farther ☒ (B) further
3. I'm tired. I walked _____ than I should have.
A. farther B. further
4. A: Tell us more.
B: I have no _____ comment.
A. farther B. further
5. I'll be available by phone if you have any _____ questions.
A. farther B. further
6. A: I heard that you and Tom are engaged to be married.
B: Nothing could be _____ from the truth!
A. farther B. further

◇ PRACTICE 11. Adjectives vs. adverbs in the comparative. (Chart 9-3)

Directions: Complete each sentence with the comparative + the correct adjective or adverb. If it is an adjective, circle ADJ. If it is an adverb, circle ADV.

1. *slow* I like to drive fast, but my brother William doesn't. As a rule, he drives
 slowly more slowly than I do. ADJ **ADV**
2. *slow* Alex is a slower driver than I am. **ADJ** ADV
 slowly
3. *serious* Some workers are _____ about their jobs than
 seriously others. ADJ ADV
4. *serious* Some workers approach their jobs _____ than
 seriously others. ADJ ADV
5. *polite* Why is it that my children behave _____ at other
 politely people's houses than at home? ADJ ADV
6. *polite* Why are they _____ at Mrs. Miranda's house than at
 politely home? ADJ ADV
7. *careful* I'm a cautious person when I express my opinions, but my sister will say anything
 carefully to anyone. I'm much _____ when I speak to others than
 my sister is. **ADJ** ADV
8. *careful* I always speak _____ in public than my sister
 carefully does. ADJ ADV
9. *clear* I can't understand Mark's father very well when he talks, but I can understand
 clearly Mark. He speaks much _____ than his
 father. ADJ ADV
10. *clear* Mark is a much _____ speaker than his
 clearly father. ADJ ADV

◇ PRACTICE 12. Completing a comparative. (Chart 9-4)

Directions: Complete the comparisons with a pronoun and an appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. Bob arrived at ten. I arrived at eleven.
 → He arrived earlier than I did.
2. Linda is a good painter. Steven is better.
 → He is a better painter than she is.
3. Alex knows a lot of people. I don't know many people at all.
 → He knows a lot more people than _____.

4. I won the race. Anna came in second.
→ I ran faster than _____.
5. My parents were nervous about my motorcycle ride. I was just a little nervous.
→ They were a lot more nervous than _____.
6. My aunt will stay with us for two weeks. My uncle has to return home to his job after a couple of days.
→ She will be here with us a lot longer than _____.
7. Ms. Ross speaks clearly. Mr. Mudd mumbles.
→ She speaks a lot more clearly than _____.
8. I've been here for two years. Sam has been here for two months.
→ I've been here a lot longer than _____.
9. I had a good time at the picnic yesterday. Mary didn't enjoy it.
→ I had a lot more fun at the picnic than _____.
10. I can reach the top shelf of the bookcase. Tim can only reach the shelf next to the top.
→ I can reach higher than _____.

◇ PRACTICE 13. Completing comparisons with pronouns. (Chart 9-4)

Directions: Complete the comparisons both formal and informal pronouns: subject pronoun + verb OR object pronoun.

1. I have a brother. His name David. He's really tall. I'm just medium height.
→ He's taller than I am (formal) OR me (informal).
2. My brother is sixteen. I'm seventeen.
→ I'm older than _____.
3. My sister is really pretty. I've never thought I was pretty.
→ She's a lot prettier than _____.
4. I'm pretty smart, though. My sister isn't interested in school.
→ I'm smarter than _____.
5. My mom tells me that I shouldn't compare myself to my sister. She says we are both individuals in our own right and have many fine qualities. My mom is wise. I don't think I'm wise yet.
→ My mom is much wiser than _____.
6. My cousin Rita was born two days after I was.
→ She is two days younger than _____.

Unit 11

Good, Better, Best

Comparisons With Adjectives

Language Objectives
Write the comparative form of adjectives. Complete sentences using the comparative form of adjectives.

Look at the rules for writing the comparative form of adjectives.

Rule 1: For one-syllable adjectives: add *-er* and *than*.

large	larger than	New York is <i>larger than</i> Chicago.
fast	faster than	A car is <i>faster than</i> a bicycle.

Rule 2: For two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*: change *y* to *i*, add *-er* and *than*.

easy	easier than	Math is <i>easier than</i> physics.
pretty	prettier than	Your dress is <i>prettier than</i> mine.

Rule 3: For other adjectives of two or more syllables: use *more* _____ *than*.

famous	more famous than	Tiger Woods is <i>more famous than</i> Sergio Garcia.
expensive	more expensive than	Steak is <i>more expensive than</i> chicken.

Rule 4: Irregular adjectives

good	better than	Tea is <i>better than</i> coffee, I think.
bad	worse than	My English is <i>worse than</i> yours.

A Add *-er* or *more* _____ *than* to the following words. Use the rules to help you. The first two are done for you.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. big | <u>bigger than</u> | 9. warm | _____ |
| 2. pretty | <u>prettier than</u> | 10. intelligent | _____ |
| 3. good | _____ | 11. popular | _____ |
| 4. boring | _____ | 12. noisy | _____ |
| 5. small | _____ | 13. great | _____ |
| 6. important | _____ | 14. smart | _____ |
| 7. nice | _____ | 15. expensive | _____ |
| 8. valuable | _____ | 16. poor | _____ |

B Write the correct form of the comparative in the sentences below. The first one is done for you.

- The Nile River is (long) longer than the Amazon River.
- People are (intelligent) _____ animals.
- Florida is (sunny) _____ Michigan.
- Boston is (small) _____ New York City.
- I think that history is (interesting) _____ algebra.
- Chicago is (cold) _____ Miami.
- A Honda Civic is (economical) _____ an SUV.
- A Toyota is (cheap) _____ a Mercedes.
- Dogs are (friendly) _____ cats.
- I think that chicken is (good) _____ fish.

SKILL OBJECTIVE: Learning rules for forming comparatives. Review the rules with the class and write additional examples on the board. Part A: Show how the two examples follow rules 1 and 2. Then assign the rest of Part A. Part B: Be sure students understand the use of the adjective in parentheses: (long) is the word that is to be written in the comparative form. Assign Part B for independent work.

Superlatives with Adjectives

Look at the rules for writing the superlative form of adjectives.

Language Objectives
Write the superlative form of adjectives. Complete sentences using the superlative form of adjective.

Rule 1: For one-syllable adjectives, use *the + -est*.

large	the largest	Tokyo is <i>the largest</i> city in the world.
tall	the tallest	The Taipei 101 Tower is <i>the tallest</i> building.

Rule 2: For two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*: change *y* to *i* and add *-est*.

pretty	the prettiest	I think Sue is <i>the prettiest</i> girl in the class.
funny	the funniest	José is <i>the funniest</i> person I know.

Rule 3: For two or more syllables: use *the most* _____.

beautiful	the most beautiful	I think Paris is <i>the most beautiful</i> city.
handsome	the most handsome	Max is <i>the most handsome</i> boy in our club.

Rule 4: Irregular adjectives

good	the best	Kim is <i>the best</i> student in my class.
bad	the worst	"Jim's Diner" is <i>the worst</i> restaurant in town.

A Add *-est* or *the most* _____ to the following words. Use the rules to help you. The first two are done for you.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. famous | <u>the most famous</u> | 9. bad | _____ |
| 2. large | <u>the largest</u> | 10. lazy | _____ |
| 3. rich | _____ | 11. economical | _____ |
| 4. heavy | _____ | 12. exciting | _____ |
| 5. honest | _____ | 13. ugly | _____ |
| 6. modern | _____ | 14. straight | _____ |
| 7. strong | _____ | 15. cheap | _____ |
| 8. powerful | _____ | 16. interesting | _____ |

B Write the correct form of the superlative in the sentences below. The first one is done for you.

- Mt. Everest is (high) the highest mountain in the world.
- Queen Elizabeth II is probably (rich) _____ woman in the world.
- John F. Kennedy was (young) _____ president of the United States.
- The New York Times* is (important) _____ newspaper in New York.
- Picasso's paintings are (expensive) _____ paintings in the world.
- Tiger Woods is (famous) _____ golf player in the United States.
- (old) _____ university in the world is in Morocco.
- Many Americans think that Abraham Lincoln was (great) _____ U.S. president.

SKILL OBJECTIVE: Learning rules for forming superlatives. Review the rules with the class and write additional examples on the board. Part A: Show how the two examples follow rules 3 and 1. Then assign the rest of Part A. Part B: Be sure students understand how to complete the sentences, then assign Part B as independent written work.

Unit 6

How Do You Say It?

Americana

Language Objective
Demonstrate knowledge of U.S. popular culture by completing sentences.

How much do you know about things that are American? Try this quiz. Circle your answers. After you have completed this quiz, discuss the answers in class. The first item is done for you.

1. Broadway is famous as the home of _____.
a. concerts b. hotels c. plays d. sports
2. The state famous for oil wells and cowboy boots is _____.
a. Ohio b. New York c. Texas d. California
3. Standing under the mistletoe can get you a _____.
a. kiss b. flower c. cake d. slap
4. Mark Twain is a famous American _____.
a. singer b. dancer c. showman d. author
5. The Exxon company is a large producer of _____.
a. meat b. sugar c. coffee d. gasoline
6. Abraham Lincoln is on the _____ bill.
a. \$5 b. \$10 c. \$1 d. \$100
7. You go to the World Series to see _____.
a. hockey b. basketball c. baseball d. football
8. The car which is not American of the following is _____.
a. Ford b. Chevrolet c. Pontiac d. Jaguar
9. An Apple Mac is a _____.
a. tree b. computer c. food d. camera
10. You would most likely see the letters "Rx" in front of _____.
a. schools b. government buildings c. drugstores d. key shops
11. A Twinkie is a kind of _____.
a. fish b. star c. cake d. candy
12. One-A-Day is a famous _____.
a. calendar b. TV show c. book d. vitamin
13. Presley, Parton, and Wonder are famous _____.
a. singers b. lawyers c. cars d. shoes
14. The Hershey Company is famous for its _____.
a. chocolate b. donuts c. sugar d. hams
15. BLT is a name for a _____.
a. margarine b. pie maker c. TV network d. sandwich
16. Campbell's is famous for _____.
a. tents b. candy c. soup d. appliances
17. The country is split into East and West by the _____.
a. White Mountains b. Mississippi c. border d. Red River
18. Maxwell House is a famous kind of _____.
a. coffee b. hotel c. restaurant d. cake
19. The favorite food eaten at baseball games is _____.
a. hamburgers b. steak c. hot dogs d. pizza
20. The national bird of the United States is _____.
a. the robin b. the eagle c. the turkey d. the bluebird

SOIL OBJECTIVES: Building vocabulary; understanding American culture; taking multiple-choice tests. Tell the class that this page asks about many kinds of "things that are American." Point out that most students probably will not know the answers to many items, but that this is a chance to find out, since you will be discussing all the items after students have done the quiz. Stress that they should read all four choices before marking an answer; tell them to guess if they are not sure.

Select the correct answer and write it in the space provided.

1. If someone goes somewhere *for good*, he or she goes there (on a vacation, for health reasons, for a change, permanently).
2. *On account of* has the same meaning as (instead of, in front of, in need of, because of).
3. *Once in a while* means (sometimes, for a long time, seldom, forever).
4. In which of these words is the letter *s* pronounced like *z*: miss, pass, was, this?
5. *Pretty good* means (very good, rather good, awfully good, not at all good).
6. The word *tough* is pronounced to rhyme with (cough, love, enough, ought).
7. The opposite of *rough* is (shiny, lean, smooth, easy).
8. Potatoes grow in the ground, but tomatoes grow on (trees, bushes, vines, fences).
9. What is the corresponding noun form of the verb *explain*?
10. What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun *curiosity*?
11. Which one of the following verbs is a regular verb: see, take, swim, come, count?
12. To shave, a person needs a (knife, fork, map, razor, string).
13. We pronounce the contraction *she'll* to rhyme with (shell, will, pale, heel).
14. Which of these words is a synonym for *student*: child, orphan, companion, pupil?
15. Which of these has the lowest army rank: corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain?
16. What is the plural form of *mouse*?
17. What is the plural form of *sheep*?

permanently

Name _____

5-17

ORDER! ORDER!

Directions: Write these special days in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.



New Year's Eve
Washington's Birthday
Fourth of July
Christmas
Easter Sunday
Memorial Day
Father's Day
April Fool's Day
New Year's Day



Mother's Day
Columbus Day
Labor Day
Halloween
St. Patrick's Day
Valentine's Day
Thanksgiving
Christmas Eve
Lincoln's Birthday



1. New Year's Eve _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____



Name _____

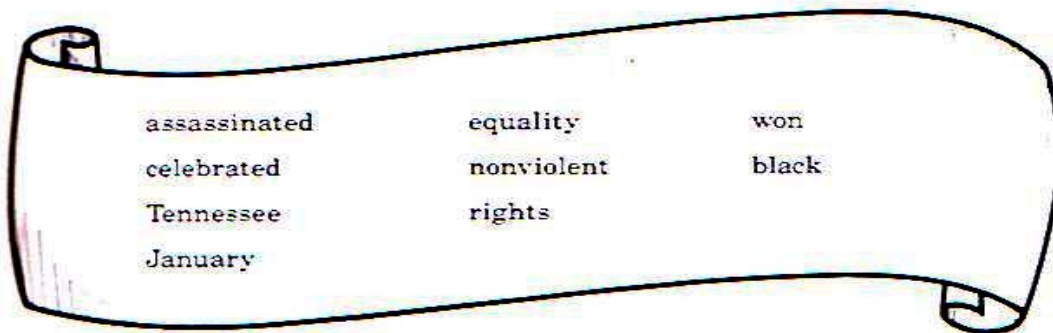
5-21

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

Directions: Fill in the blanks with words from the scroll.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on (1) _____ 15, 1929. He was a civil (2) _____ leader who believed in using nonviolent means to bring about social, political, and economic (3) _____ for blacks. In 1964 he (4) _____ the Nobel peace prize for his efforts.

Many (5) _____ Americans did not agree with Dr. King's (6) _____ methods. On April 4, 1968, Dr. King was (7) _____ in Memphis. (8) _____. Today, his birthday is (9) _____ as a national holiday in order to honor a great leader.





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